Unit 10

Deduction الإستنتاج

Present	Past
must + inf	**must have + pp**
❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) فى المضارع ـ لابُد / أكيد أنه كذا / يفعل كذا. كلمات تاتى معه **I'm sure/certain/definitely/I think** **→He has three cars and a villa. He must be rich.** **→Ali must be happy. He has just won a gold medal.** **→Nadia lived in England for 20 years, so she must speak English well.**	❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) فى الماضى ـ لابُد / أكيد أنه كان كذا / فَعَلَ كذا. **→Menna looks very happy. She must have passed her exams.** **→It must have been cold there. There is snow on the ground in the photo.**
can't + inf	**can't have + pp**

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May/Might have + inf	May/might + inf
❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفى) فى الماضى ـ لايمكن / مستحيل أنه كان كذا / فَعَلَ كذا. ✪Here is his mobile. He **can't have left** it in his room. ✪They **can't have had** lunch. Their food is in the fridge.	❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفى) فى المضارع لايمكن / مستحيل أنه كذا، / يفعل كذا. I'm sure/certain/definitely/I think →He has three cars and a villa. He <u>can't be</u> poor. He <u>can't be</u> cold. He isn't wearing a jacket.
❖ تعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شىء فى الماضى ولكن غير مؤكد جداً.	❖ تعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شىء فى المضارع والمستقبل ولكن غير مؤكد جداً.
I'm not certain / sure/ possible/probable/perhaps/I don't know/ I don't think	
✪She was late. She **might have missed** the train. ✪I don't think he won the race. He **might have lost** it. ✪I can't find my book. I **might have left** it at home. ✪We didn't see Tarek at the sports club today. He **might not have been** there.	✪Ahmed **might travel** abroad, but I don't think so. ✪I don't know why he doesn't look happy. He **might feel** ill. ✪The tourist **might be** American because he has an English guidebook.

--تستخدم للتعبير عن اعطاء توصية او الندم او اللوم فى المستقبل

should (ought to)have + p.p:

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب أن يحدث في الماضي ولم يتم وتستخدم عادة عندما نوجه اللوم لشخص لعدم قيامه بعمل معين:

⌦You missed the start of the show. You <u>should have arrived</u> earlier.

-I <u>should have booked</u> a seat on the train and now there are no seats left.

-You <u>should have asked</u> me before you used my computer!

shouldn't (ought not to)have + pp.:

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب ألا يحدث في الماضي ولكنه حدث ونستخدمه عادة عندما نوجه اللوم او الندم لشخص لقيامه بعمل معين:

-The tourists <u>shouldn't have brought</u> their coats to Egypt. They won't need them in the summer!

-You <u>shouldn't have put</u> more sugar in your tea. It's not healthy

-You <u>shouldn't have gone</u> to bed late last night. Now you are very tired

could have + past participle

1تستخدم للتعبير عن (احتمالية) حدوث شيء في الماضي.

I could have seen the documentary, but I'm not sure.

He could have bought these eggs when he went out this morning.

2-يمكن أن تعبر أيضا عن شيء كان من الممكن حدوثه ولكنه لم يحدث:

➢He went to school on foot but he could have gone by bus.

couldn't have + past participle

للتعبير عن (التأكيد) بأن شيئاً ما لم يحدث في الماضي.

You couldn't have seen Dina today, because she's in Germany at the moment.

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Past habits

1 يستخدم الماضى البسيط مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليدل على عادة فى الماضى(Always- often- never-usually/every....)

E.g. When he was a child, he walked to school everyday.
- I always ate breakfast before I went to school.
- Heba always got up early when she was a student

2.used to + inf

فعـل ناقص بمعني اعتاد أن (يعبر عن عادة كانت تحدث فى الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن)مواقف او روتين او حقائق لم تعد الان

- I used to play football when I was young. - He used to be a driver, but now he isn't.
- I used to smoke a packet a day but I stopped two years ago.
- I used to drive to work but now I take the bus.

تستخدم Used to ايضا للاشياء التى كانت دائما حقيقة ولم تعد الان

This building is now a furniture shop. It used to be a cinema.

لاحـــــظ

فاعل + used to + inf . , but now + مضارع بسيط

- Sama's mother used to be a teacher, but now she works in a bank.
- He used to be lazy , but now he isn't

لاحظ الفرق بين استخدام الماضى البسيط او used to عند التعبير عن عادة فى الماضى

In the past , people used to travel/traveled on camels.

نستخدم الماضى البسيط فقط عند الاشارة الى حدث تم فى وقت محدد الماضى ولم يكن عادة

We went to the museum twice last week.

Didn't use to + inf / never used to+ inf في النفي نستخدم

- I didn't use to play football when I was young. - He didn't use to be fat but now he is.

He never used to come early

Did + فاعل + use to + inf ? وفي الاستفهام نستخدم

- Did she use to cry a lot when she was a baby? Did you use to get up early?

3.would + inf

تستخدمWould + inf للتعبير عن العادات والسلوك النمطى المتكرر فى الماضى وليس عن الشىء الدائم او ثوابت الاشياء

At weekends, my father would go and buy fruit and also he would buy me sweets.

ملاحظات

لاحـــظ أن

1 - ماضي بسيط + ظرف تكراري = was / were / got used to + v.ing / اسم = used to + مصدر

- I used to go to school in Paris - I was used to going to school in Paris
- I got used to going to school in Paris - I always went to school in Paris

2- تستخدم no longer بدلا من used to ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المضارع البسيط

- He used to live here =He no longer lives here.

3- تستخدم anymore - any longer بدلا من used to مع نفى الفعل في المضارع البسيط و تأتى في نهاية الجملة

- He used to live here.= - He doesn't live here anymore.
- They don't live here any longer

(be) used to + inf = (be) used for + (v+ing)

فعل أساسي في جملة مبنية للمجهول و معناه يُسْتخـدَم لكي

- Wood is used to make furniture. = - Wood is used for making furniture.

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(am / is / are) / (get) used to (v + ing) / noun /pronoun =

Be accustomed to/ be in the habit of معتاد ان

صفـة (تعبر عن عادة تحدث في الحاضر)

➔I'm used to playing football . = I usually play football.
➔My father is active. He is used to getting up early.
She isn't used to living in hot climates.

وفي الاستفهام نستخدم

am – is- are + فاعل + used to + (v + ing) ..?

- Is he used to playing football

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